and lasted till the announcement of supper, which all partock of, and paid their dollar, which was considered a very high price.

On the conclusion of this scanzy meal, the party again returned to the dancing hall and continued their enjoyment until the announcement that the boat was ready to start, when they re-embarked, and proceeded homeward. About 4:15 a.m. the excursionists arrived in Washington highly delighted with the trip, and bestowing innumerable compliments on the heads of the ladies of the Commemorative Association and the gentlemen of the Centennial club, who did so much for the enjoyment of the guests.

FALLS CHURCH.

The Village Invaded by Old Folks-A Concert the Result. FALLS CHURCH, VA., May 21, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: An episode in our quiet but social little
village was occasioned Thursday by an old folks'

concert, given by our energetic musical amateurs with Father J. C. Brown as conductor, assisted by popular talent from your city and Baltimore.

At the time appointed about forty persons filed

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1875.

GEN. SHERMAN AT SHILOH. GLANCE AT HIS MEMOIRS BY BOYNTON.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE AND VERIFIED.

DISPOSITION OF HIS TROOPS AT SHILDH.

MENCIES VERSUS HIS SWORN TESTIMONY.

Ugly Discrepancies That Require Explanation-Criticism of the Picket Live-Injustice to Grant and Buell-His Contest With Col. Worthington-Not a Battle of Strategy, But n Test of the Courage of the Two Armies.

General H. V. Boynton, the Washington corspondent of the Cincunsti Gazette, who served his journal the following caustic letter, criticising the account given by Gen, Sherman in his memoirs of the battle of Shiloh. It is worth read-

and many who had either personal knowledge of disputed points which it assumes to settle, or the means of testing its general statements by accessible records, were busy in turning it through. Last night and to-day it has been the talk of all

Judged by the official record the verdict of Washington will surely be that the work is thoroughly brilliant, intensely egotistical, unreliable, and cruelly unjust to nearly all his distin guished associates. It is now the turn of these latter and their iriends to be heard. Our erratic General thrusts his pen recklessly

through reputations which are as dear to the rightinlly belongs to Grant; misrepresents and belittles Thomas: withholds justice from Buell; repeatedly loads failures for which he was responsible now upon Thomas, now upon Schoffeld, now upon McPherson, and again upon the three jointly; is unjust in the extreme to Rosecrans; speers at Logan and Blair; insults Hooser, and

those who either followed or made themselves familiar by study with his campaigns. The salfent points of the long story are readily found. The reader turns at once for explanations of the surprise and attending disgrace of Shiloh; the ill-judged and fatal assault at Chickasaw bayou; the protest against the move by which Vicksburg was captured; his failure to carry the point assigned him at the battle of Chattanooga; the escape of Johnson from Dalton and Resaca: the terthis blunder of the assault on Kenesaw; the plunging of his army, marching by the flank, into Hood's line of battle, under the supposition that Atlanta was evacuated: the escape of the rebei army from Savannah; the careless and in-excusable periling and narrow escape of his own army at Bentonville; and lastly, the political surrender to ! Johnston at Raleigh-these are points upon which every reader naturally desires light. But, instead, he finds that for most the hief aim of the author seems to be to make the

To note some of these attempts opens, perhaps, as tair a method of review as can be adopted for a

Gen. Sherman labors ingeniously, but inaccurately, as the official record will show, to shirk the responsibility for the surprise at Shiloh, but the very effort proves that through his report of affairs as the officer on the field, who was treated, trusted and consulted by Grant as if he were virtually in command in Grant's absence at head-quarters, Gen. Grant, whose headquarters were twelve miles away, was wholly misled as to the real condition of affairs along the front, and as to the probability of an attack.

To show the blindness which prevailed as to the probability of an attack from the rebels, and where the responsibility rested for the final surprise, some extracts from the book and from certain official records will suffice:

"On the lath of March General C. F. Smith, then in command," writes General Sherman, "instructed me to disemberk my own division and that of General Hurlbert at Pittsburg Landing; to take positions well back, and to leave room for his whole army; telling me that he would soon come up in person, and move out in force to make the lodgment on the railroad, contemplated by General Halleck's orders, "General Girant had not then taken command.

"On the 18th we disembarked and marched out about ten miles toward Corinth, to a place called Monterey or Pea Kidge, where the rebels had a cavalry regiment, which, of course, decamped on our approach, but from the people we learned that trains were bringing large masses of men from every direction into Corinth.—[Page 228, vol. 1.]

It might have been supposed that such knowledge would have made General Sherman very watchful when he afterward took position at

watchn'd when he offerswand book position at Shiloh. And yet with this important fact ascerained, when Sherman took post throe miles back, instead of camping in line of battle he stationed three of his brigades a mile and a half from Huribut's division, and the fourth over two miles from the rest. Other divisions as they arrived selected campie to sait themselves. There does not the simplest forms of obstractions provided, and no sumicient picketing ordered or enforced. And Sherman was the senior officer on the held.

Of the events immediately preceding the battle, General Sherman writes as follows:

"I always acted on the supposition that we were an invasing army, that our purpose was to december of the summer of the su

Gineral Smith. I received orders from Goueral Smith, and took part accordingly; so did General Huribut; so did his own division. The lines of McCleinaud and Prent'ss were selected by Col. McPherson. I will not insuit General Smith's memory by criticising his selection of a field. It was not looked to so much for defense as for ground on which our army could be organized for offense. We did not occupy too much ground. General Buell's forces had been expected rightinily for two weeks, and a place was left for his forces, although General Grout atterwards had determined to send Buell to Hamburg as a separate command.

inity for two weeks, and a place was lett for his force, although General Grant atterwards had determined to send Buell to Hamburg as a separate command.

But even as we were on the 6th of April you might search the world over and not find a more advantageous field of battle—flanks well protected and never threatened; troops is easy support; timber and broken ground giving good points to rally, and the proof is that 43,000 men, of whom at least 10,000 ran away, hold their ground against 20,000 chosen troops of the South with their best leaders. On Friday, the 4th, nor efficers, nor sedders, nor even Col. Worthington, looked for an attack, as I can prove.

"On Friday, April 4, our pickets were disposed as follows: facilowell's brigade, embracing Worthington's regiment, looked to Owl Creek bridge, and had nothing to do with any other road. Buckland and Hildebrand covered our line to the main Corinth r.ad. Pickets, one company to a regiment, wrethroun forward a mile and a half to the Iront, videttes a mile surther, making a chain of sentirels. About noon of that day Buckland's adjutant came to my tent and reported that a Heutenan and seven men of his guard had left their post and were missing—probably picked up by a small eavarly force which had bovered around for some days, and which I had failed to bag. I immediately dispatched Major Ricker with all my cavalry, in a tremendous rain, to the front. Soon after I heard distant muskery, and finally three cannon shots, which I knew must be the enemy, as we had none there. This was the first positive information any intelligent mind on that held had of any approaching force. Before that no scout, so officers, no responsible man, had seen an infantry or artillery soldier nearer than Montrey, he miles out. For weeks and months we had heard all sorts of reports, just as we do now. For weeks and industry of artillers soldier and the lement of the front. We overticek a party of Buckland's and Hildebrand's brigades going forward to the rent. We overtice a party of Buckland o

lery and cavalry near the fallen limbers six miles in front of our camp. We then knew that we had the elements of an army in our front, but did not know its strength or destination. The guard was strengthened, and as night came on we returned to camp, and not a man in the camp but knew we had an enemy to the front before we slept that night. But even I had to guess its purpose. No general could have detected or reported the approach of an enemy more promptly than was done.

The positive contradiction between these latter statements and those of the book, which deay that injantry and artillery had been discovered as early as Friday asternoon, will be observed.

But there was one report brought to General Sherman by an officer connected with that reconnoissance of which no trace is found in his book. But living witnesses of high standing attest the fact that it was made. One of these officers, on his return from the front, sought General Sherman and reported that from a high point he had reached he had discovered a field where we plainly saw a park of rebel artilliery. General Sherman scouted the information, said it could not be true, intimated that the officer was frightened, dismissed him curity, and took no further means to test the truth of this vitally important statement.

As to the distances from the picket to his front, As to the distances from the picket to his front.

and of the limits reached by his recommissance, it is notable that General Sherman now fixes them much further from camp than all the other officers who have given testimony or made statements more these points.

officers who have given testimony or made statements upon these points.

An officer of General Beauregard's staff, who was helping direct the robel advance, wrote thus of the minter:

"The total absence of cavalry pickets from General Grant's army was a matter of perfect amazement. There were absolutely none on Grant's left, where Breckinridge's division was meeting him, so that we were able to come up within hearing of their drams entirely unperceived. The Southern generals always kept cavalry pickets out for miles, even when no anomy was supposed to be within a day's march of them. The inlantry pickets of Grant's forces were not above three fourths of a mile from his advance campia, and they were too few to make any resistance."

camps, and they were too few to make any resistance."

The officers of General Thomas who had charge of the picket lines a few days after the battle, rode over the line from which the rebels moved to the attack. Everywhere were the signs of the deliberation with which the enemy took up his position. The rebel engineers had blazed upon the trees the rebites by which each corps and division of the first line-was to march to its position in the woods, and the entire force of the enemy went into line for the attack wholly undisturbed, and with as much order and precision as if forming upon markers for a grand review.

Enough has probably been presented to show the resder upon how slight a foundation the position of the book is built by which General Sherman seeks to controvert the idea that "our army was taken completely by surprise" at Shitch.

The brief extracts from his own efficial report

Shilloh.

The brief extracts from his own official report of the battle, dated en the field, April 10, will show on what day and at what hour he, the trusted officer of the field, became satisfied that

that the enemy designed a determined attack on our whole camp."

It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to some most absurd points made above by Gen. Sherman.

No rifie pits were dug or abbatis laid down because the army regulation stood in the way.

The line did not occupy too much ground, although space enough had been left for all of Huell's forces.

Although all the elements of an army were known to be in the frent on Friday, yet no one knew its destination, and even Gen. Sherman had to guess its purpose.

And for all this bungling, blundering and criminal carelessness, Gen. Sherman some years later

Service Magarine:
"It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the twe armies, should
come off, and that was as good a place as any.
It was not then a question of military skill and
strategy, but of courage and pluck."

strategy, but of courage and plack."

SHERMAN'S INJUSTICE TO BUELL.

It might be supposed that time, and a slight regard for truth and decease, would have prompted Gen. Sherman when he sat down deliberately to write history, to do at least bare justice to Gen. Buell and his army. But the reader will look for it in vain. Though toward the tice to Gen. Buell and his army. But the reader will look for it in wain. Though toward the close of that first dissarrous day, Grant's whole army was praying for "night or Huell," and Grant about noon was urging him on as follows: "If you will get upon the field, leaving all your advantage, and possibly save the day to us," Gen. Sherman finds nothing to recognize or praise, and has only cold words of disparagement. Though Gen. Buell personally arrived about 1 o'clock, and Nelson's division was partially across and under fire at 5, Sherman declares that Gens. Buell and Nelson had only reached the steamboat landing a little before nightfail, and a half an hour later Gen. Buell rode up and "made of me a good many significant inquiries about matters and things generally." He even intimates directly that Nelson's troops did not cross vill the night of the 6th, and that from Buell's manner he (Sherman) "really feared he (Buell) would not cross ever his army that night lest he should become involved in our general disaster."

manner he (Sherman) "really feared he (Buelly would not cross over his army that night lest he should become involved in our general disaster."

He loaned Gen. Buell a map upon the promise that he would return it, and he received it two or three days after the battle.

All the credit he awards Gen. Buell in any shipe is sum med up in this one sentence: "Buell dit cross in the night, and the next day we assumed the offensive and swept the field, thus gaining the battle decisively."

But, both by insinuation and direct statement, his services are belittled, and their value summed up and dismissed as follows:

"A very small part of Gen. Buell's army was on one side of the Tennessee river that evening, and their loss was trivial.

"Our aggregate loss " " was 12,217, of which 2,167 were in Buell's army, leaving for that of Grant 10,650. This result is a fair measure of the amount of fighting done by each army."

Instead of this unworthy and contemptible fing Gen. Sherman might have had the fairness to say that Grant's force for the first day's fight consisted of five divisions, aggregating about 32,000 men, and that Lew. Wallace's division, about 6,600 strong, came up for the second day's fight, while Buell had only one brigate in action after 5 o'clock the first day, and only three divisions of 18,000 men the second day. But it has never yet answered Gen. Sherman's perpose to tell the truth about Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, and now he is attempting to perpetuate his misstatements and palm them off as history. answered Gen. Sherman's purpose to tell the truth about Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, and now he is attempting to perpetuate his misstatements and paim them off as history.

His treatment of the battle of Shiloh is a fair sample of the whole work. The two volumes teem with inaccuracies, and with injustice done to associate generals and co-operating armies. But the field for criticism is so rich, and the provocations so great, that a review of his treatment of other battles, other officers, and other armies, must go over for subsequent letters.

There was glory enough for all, and it was not necessary for a general whose merited fame has been sounded around the world, to set deliberately at work to pull all others down, in order that he might still further exalt himself.

In view of the extreme freedom with which he thrusts at distinguished officers and famous armies, neither he nor his friends will have the right to complain of any attentions which those who have access to the official records, or to living actors, may bestow upon him. H.Y.B.

bresident of month St. Mary's Cottege, Emmits-burg, states that the commencement exercises will take place this year June II, instead of June II, as heretofore. This change is made to meet the conventence of Cardinal McClosker, who has promised to be present, together with the Papal envoys, Monsignor Roncetti, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi and Count Marefonchi and a large number of alumni of Niount St. Mary's.

sixty-one barrels of whisky in the house of H. H.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Hev. John McCloskey, president of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmits

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF JUROR JAFFRYS

FURTHER ARGUMENTS TO PROVE BLACKMAIL.

WOODHULL AN ANGEL OF FREE LOVE.

Frank Moulton Still Pursued and Deconneed as a Liar-Accused of Beiraying Beecher While Hypocritically Profess-

Scathing Rebukes and Withering

ing to be His Friend-

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK. Judge Porter's Review of Tilton and Moulton

Concluded. New Your May 25 -Mr. Perter continued his summoning up in the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day. He said he would close at some period of the day, when Everts would follow him. He then turned his attention to the long report prepared by Til-ton for the church committee, and resumed his comments on it. He said: If Beecher had debauched his (Tilton's) wife, gentlemen, do you think he could ask a committee of Christian men to acquit Beecher? He makes and alters the recantation of this charge of adultrey, and then comes into a court of justice and asks for a verdict upon it. This paper could not have been prepared to protect his wife's honor, because she had
then lest his roof three days before this paper
was prepared, and was living in the house of
Nrs. Ovington. The accusation of Sunday was
falre, and, said counsel, on Tuesday he retracted
it because he knew it was false. Porter then
spoke of a lady whom he saids had been malignantly traduced, but people should remember
that she was so traduced by the man who had not
hesitated to falsely accuse his own wife and his
honored pastor. Mrs. Morse had no advocate,
and therefore she was a fit victim of this leader
of free love. But this lady commanded a degree
of rispect which would upon it. This paper could not have been pre

NEVER BE OBTAINED BY THEODORS TILTON, NEVER HE OBTAINED BY THEODORE TILTON, neither in this or any other place. This is the man who was endeavoring, as he says, to keep his wife's disgrace from becoming known, and all he had to do was to keep his Apollo-like lips closed, those lips which Elizabeth R. Tilton loved to this day. Was it for such men as these, asked Porter, that the law interposed and sustained in courts? Francis S. Moulton, said the counsel, was one of the class of dangerous men. Two years ago he was a leading member of one of the trustworthy firms of this city; to-day, through some cause, that great house has met with a disaster which was threatened to Plymouth church. The men who had passed judgment on him and executed it knew him better than either the counsel or jury knew him. Certainly, said Mr. Porter, executed it knew him better than either the coun-sel or jury knew him. Certainly, said Mr. Porter, he did not leave this firm through any lack of business capacity. How did Francis D. Moulton stand to-day in the judgment of his own heart, and in that of millions of men who read the de-tails of this case from day to day? It was not for counsel to say, but for the jury only. This man, who wrote the letter of June 1, and produced it here as being written by Beecher.

here as being written by Beecher.

MOULTON AND BUTLER.

Frank Moulton, said Mr. Porter, was early brought into relation with Benjamin F. Butler in difficulties from suits in which his firm was engaged, but the law had prohibited any evidence, which would perhaps have made the jury understand that matter better. The prosecution in that care was pushed by the informer Jayne, and oddly enough, the prosecution's counsel was Benjamin F. Butler. When the litigation ended a warm friendship sprung up between these parties—Moulton, the justifier party had endeavored by fraud and stratagem to secure Trany's services, who was counsel for Beecher, and Thomas G. Shearman, another of defendant's counsel, kept them all at bay. When Butler was rejected as one of the counsel of Reseaber, he drew up one of the most adroit and able papers ever published, which was intended to kill Beecker at one blow, and which was put forth at that time as Moulton's own preduction. It was said of a celebrated naturalist that if he were given a bone he could reconstruct the whole main at low hich it belonged. Counsel would give the jury one of the bones of Moulton, and would see if they could so reconstruct the whole main. Moulton was either a true man or a false one.

In the middle of January Moulton swore that on the first of that month there was a partial separation of the firm, and he was in the firm with Mr. Robinson. That was either true or false, and when Robinson was on the stand he was asked when Moulton ceased to be a member of that firm; he said our partnership ceased on the 1st of January, in pursuance of the agreement made a year age.

WHICH OF THESE TWO MIN LIES!

No man who heard the evidence could doubt but MOULTON AND BUTLER.

ment made a year ago.

Which of these two Men Lies?

No man who heard the evidence could doubt but that it was Francis D. Moulton. Tilton and Moulton had conveyed to the jury the impression by other testimony that the claim of \$7,000 against Bowen was a claim which Rowen never denied. There was good reason for this, for right behind it lay the clue to the charge of blackmaling. Counseil then touched upon the tripartite agreement, which, he said, would have bound any person but a barbarian. It was important to the plaintiff, to avoid the charge of blackmaling, to show that Bessie Turner should be sent away as being dangerous to Beecher, and Moulton saids he was a dangerous to. Tilton on account of her power over him, in that she was a perty carried by plaintiff from her bedroom. Counsel denounced her sending away as a mean contrivance of Tilton, and Moulton after getting her to sign a retraction of her charge against Tilton. Coursel spoke of the letter resination, and read from it the expression, "I tender hereby my resimpation of the pastorship of Plymouth church." This, said Porter, was like "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara," or accomplishing a rape by means of a "parexysmal kiss. During all this time, when these parties were writing letters to one another, there were no expression used in them like adultery or sexual intercourse; but Beecher's were those of a Christian gentleman, and yet when they met it is stated that those terms were used in their conversations. This man Moulton, who professes to believe Henry Ward Beecher was

An Adultzener, a Liar and Derbaucher. WHICH OF THESE TWO MEN LIES?

versations. Into man Moulton, who processes to believe Henry Ward Beecher was

AN ADULTENER, A LIAR AND DEBAUCHER, takes him into his own house, and tells his wife of his (Beecher's) offense; he hangs Beecher's picture, the portrait of a debauchee, in his own parlor, to be seen by his own boy, and commits this man to the charge of his wife, when he leaves them together. He permits this adulterer to visit his bed-chamber; aye, said counsel, and permitted him to kiss his (Moulton's) wife in his presence. Francis D, Moulton does not deny that when Beecher crossed his threshold he sainted Mrs. Moulton with a kiss. Theodore Tilton, who was there many a time, dares not deny that the pastor of Plymouth church saluted Moulton's wife with a kiss: What lay behind and beneath all this? Counsel urged the incompatibility of this

Counsel read from Moulton's letter denying Tilton had access to papers, but all he had was shorthand notes of Heecher to him (Moulton), and which Beecher had desired Tilton should be shown.

These were two black men, said counsel, and any person who had heard the testimeny could not doubt for one moment that the charges were blackmail. When one of the most learned of the lawyers at the New York bag was spoken to about the case, be unhesitatingly promounced it a charge of blackmail, and he was right. As long as the money was there the charges were kept in the background, and when the money failed the charges were brought forward. Men were often led astray by an ambiguity of language. What was a charge of blackmail? asked counsel. The word, he said, was the contributions made by honest men to rogue; it was an extortion of money by means, of threats of of accurations. These moneys were obtained in this case by a mutual friend. Beecher was made to believe a lie; he was led to believe by Moul.

ten that he was passionately loved by Mrs. Tilton.

Was it nothing to slan'er this man and blast the reputation of a father, mother and children? It had unearthed these lacts before the jury in this JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS UNPINISHED.

WOULD BLAST THE REPUTATIONS
of Tilton and Moulton for all time. If Moulton
believed in the truth of the charge of adultery
against Beeber, and he swears to it, then this
was a blackmaning transaction. Moulton admits in the books of his firm he received the
money from Mr. Beecher. That Theodore Tilton,
and the coursel, who never asspected that the
money came from Beecher, a few Sundays after
had ceaveyed to the stand of Plymouth church
he lines written on a piece of paper, "Grace,
mercy and peace." Perhaps he (Tilton) thought
that this money came from the hands of that
angel of free love. Mrs. Woodhull.
But wherever the \$5.000 came from Theodore
could not give a note for one dollar. He could
not trust friend Moulton with a note for the first
\$1,000 of it. Of course Tilton did not know where
the money came from. It would not have been
respectable for him to know, if he was cognizant
that it was

BED-MONEY FOR HIS WIFE. BED-MONEY FOR HIS WIFE.

If Tilton and Moulton did not know this money was blackmail, why were they afraid it should become known, and when the money was entered on the books, why was not the source whence this money came entered also? Counsel then reverted to the letter of May, 1874, written by Tilton to Rescher.

money came entered also? Counsel then forverted to the letter of May, 1574, written by Tilton to Eeccher.

He read it through and commented briefly on it, and siterwards quoted from the testimony of Charles W. Storrs in relation to Tilton asking Mr. Storrs what was the matter with Claffin in that he did not appear to be disposed to furnish his portion of the fund to establish the newspaper in New York which was to bring fame to Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter. Counsel said that ex. Judge Morris, in his opening, stated that Frank Carpenter would be called to the stand and would testify that Beecher confessed his souliery to him. Yet the case had closed and this witness had not appeared to swear to it, when Moulton said to Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the soam a 'unless Bowen raid him the \$7,000, which he claimed Moulton said he would pay out of his own pocket to save Mr. Beecher. He wanted, said counsel, to force the payment of this money out of Beecher or his friends. There was

THE PANEL-HOUSE GAME THE FANEL-HOUSE GAME
exposed throughout this whole case. The origihal aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back on the
Independent, but their devices and plans changed.
These men, Tilton and Moulton, were shams who
wanted to be thought real men. Tilton wanted
to be thought the most magnanimous man on
earth in forgiving Mr. Beecher.
Mr. Jaffreys, one of the jurors, at this point
(4 o'clock) complained of being ill from the beat
of the roem, and Judge Nellson adjourned the
court for the day.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Auxious to Resume Work. MAUCH CHUNE, PA., May 25 .- Lentz, Bowman Co.'s collieries, at Mahonay City, resume perations yesterday. The workmen went in at a wenty per cent. reduction on the basis of 1874 for one month, after which a new and permanent ar rangement will probably be made. The fact that over one hundred miners applied for work above the necessary force needed speaks favorably and hopefully for an early resumption in the entire

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 25.—The men employed in outside work at the Wanamie mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company have been assaulted and driven away during the past two days, and the authorities have been asked for protection. The opinion that the strike is nearly at an end is growing among all classes. It is predicted that the miners will resume about the lat of June at the reduced rates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Meeting of the Legislature-Election of Gov-PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—At Newport this vening the General Assembly met in grand committee and appointed a committee to count the votes cast for general officers at the last electhe votes cast for general officers at the last elec-tion. After recess the committee reported no choice of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The grand committee proceeded to choese a Governor. Howland Hazard received 36 votes, and Henry Henry Lippett 76, and the latter was declared elected Governor. For Lieutenant Governor Daniel E. Day re-ceived 40 votes and Henry T. Session 66, and was declared elected. The general officers were sworn

The session will probably continue until Fri-

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SOUTH.
St. Louis, May 25.—In the Presbyterian Gen-St. Louis, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the special committee, to whom was referred the matter of the friendly relations between the Northern and Southern churches, reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily endorsed the position of their committee, as the only one thing they could have taken under the circumstances.

COUNT have taken under the circumstances.

OENERAL ASSEMBLY NORTH.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the assembly on the report of the conference committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered. ered.
A resolution was adopted recommending minis-A resolution was adopted recommending ministers generally to pray, and lead their churches to pray, for the avertion of the impending grasshopper plague in the West.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the report of the Committee on Home Missions was submitted by Dr. Brownson. It expresses gratitude at the successful result of the year's work financially.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The anniversary of the Missionary Union of all the Baptist churches in the country was celebrated to-day in the First

After devotional services a committee of arrangements was appointed. The innancial statement, which was read, shows the receipts during the year from all sources to be \$241,070.61. There is a deficiency in the current expenses this year of \$25,171.92. With an old debt, the balance against the treasury is \$63,086.72.

Mr. Barnes Sears was elected president. Vice presidents, Rev. E. G. Robinson and Rev. G. W. Northup. Rev. Geo. W. Bosworth was elected recording secretary. roording. Secretary.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Northup, of Chicago.

The annual meeting of the board of counsellors of the American Baptist Education Commission and the meeting of the Women's Baptist Missionary Society were here held in the afternoon.

St. Louis, May 25,-A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered in Lincoln hall last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E.G. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, president of the Women's Centennial executive committee, with a Women's Centennial executive committee, with a view of determining what action shall be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial celebration. Mrs. Gillespie, in a lew remarks, stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickinson, a member of the Missouri Centennial executive committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, inviting the carnest action and co-operation in the celebration of the nation's amiversary.

An executive committee of one hundred and twenty-five of the most prominent laddes in the city, headed by Mrs. Gen. Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

Cable Flashes.

Berlin, May 25.—The Gevernment, fearing a disturbance, has forbidden processions in honor of the Pepe's jubilee.

London, May 25.—The House of Commons this afternoon, by a vote of 206 to 81, resolved to adjourn over to merrow, (Derby day.)

Berlin, May 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bills for the suppression of convents and relative to the administration of Church property.

London, May 26.—5 a. m.—The Post, reviewing the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, expresses the opinion that the religious revival will have little permanent effect. The weather this morning is fair and promises to be favorable for the great event at Epsom.

New York, May 25.—A Herald special from Rome says: In the Consistory to be held June 24, Monsignori Pacca, Vitellesch, Simeani, Mattel, and Scrafena, Bishop of Viterbo, will be created cardinals. Cardinal McClorkey is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory, to choose his title. The Pope was Ill yesterday, and is not better this morning. On Saturday last he received, as usual, many deputations.

Pants, May 25.—The Assembly today elected thirteen members of the new committee of thirty. All belong to the parties which support the present constitution. Among them are Wm. Laboulaye. Ceannes, Ricard, Ferry and Picard. The seventies of the Right, Ne Bonaparties of the seventies for places on the committee.

William Smith, an American seaman, who was one of the three matheers on the American Cable Plashes.

or places on the committee.

William Smith, an American scaman, who was one of the three manineers on the American schooner Jefferson Borden, was up at the Bowstreet Police Court today for a hearing in his case. He said on examination that the captain of the schooner frequently ill-treated the crew; that the food furnished them was bad and insufficient, and that they were often required to workfrom thirty-six to forty-six hours on a stretch. Smith was unable to proceed further in his statement owing to illness, and the hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when it is expected the other prisoners will be in attendance.

BRUSENIA. May 26.—The Senate has unantother prisoners will be in attendance.

BRUSSELS, May 26.—The Senate has unantimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany. The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenness similar to that of Duchesne. The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German ambassador with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive, and nothing has been discovered beyond the letters which are already known, and which do not brink Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Gevernment will propose an amondment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISIONS.

AMENDED CENTENNIAL REGULATIONS.

FEARFUL RATE OF DESERTION OF TROOPS.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WHISKY WAR. Important Information for Mariners

from the Coast Survey and the

Light . House Board - Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims-Revenues and Finances-Postal and Patent Affairs - Cadet Midshipmen, &c.

Decoration Day. rarious public Departments on Saturday next-Work Resumed.

Under the direction of Gen. Babcock, work has been resumed on the east wing of the new State

Consul Recognized. Adolphe Philebert Truy has been recognized by the President of the United States as consul-of France at Charleston, S. C. Mails for the Orient-

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have notified the Post Office Department that their steamer (the Colorade) will sail from Sau Fran-cisco for China and Japan on the 15th of June. Plates to be Destroyed. A committee consisting of Senator Cragin, Representative Sam Randall and three Treasury

employees were at work at the Department yes-terday preparing for the destruction of a large number of old plates, rolls and dies, which had been used by the American bank-note companies for printing United States notes. The plates will be melted in a day or two. Revenues and Pinances. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$128,854.23. Those from customs were \$415,398.01.

\$125,004.23. Those from customs were \$410,304.01. The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$4,722,801; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$66.785,000; coin, \$92,002,067; coin certificates, \$20,414,500; outstanding legal tenders, \$378,007,700. A statement, prepared at the War Department, hows the number of desertions and re-enlist-

shows the number of desertions and re-emilist-ments in the United States army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the ten months of the present fiscal year, ending April 30, 1875, as follows: For fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—De-sertions, from July 1, 1874, to April 250, 1874, 5,839; from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 788; total, 4,866. Re-emisiments, from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874, 480; from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 249; total, 500. For the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 30, 1876: Desertions, 1,721; re-emistments, 1,779.

Feg Bells.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after the 20th instant there will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, at Horn Island light-station, a fog-bell, struck by machinery, giving one blow at intervals of fifteen seconds. The bell is located on the east gallery of the light-house. Notice is also given that, during thick and foggy weather, there will be sounded, at Head of Parses light-station, a fog-bell, struck by machinery, giving two blows and one blow at alternate intervals of ten and twenty seconds. The bell tower is located immediately in front of the light-house.

Cadet Midshimmen.

The annual examination of eadet midshipmen The annual examination of eadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy will not take piace this year until the 10th of June, and will close about the 20th, after which time the graduating class will be granted a brief leave of absence preparatory to being ordered to sea, and the other classes will go on the usual practice cruise on the Constellation, now being prepared for sea at Annapolis. The first or graduating class this year consists of thirty-two members. The examination of applicants for admission will commence on the Zist of June, and continue till about the end of the moath. About seventy-five applicants will be examined.

Change in the Light-House Board. lieved from duty as a member of the light-house lieved from duty as a member of the light-house board, and Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Casey has been assigned to duty in his place. The change was made in order that all the members of the lighthouse board might reside in Washington. Gen. Barnard's position as chairman of the army board of fortifications makes it necessary he should reside in New York. His great experience will cause his absence to be missed as a member of the light-house board, though the assignment of Col. Casey, who is an officer of large engineering skill and experience, will be in many respects advan-

Dr. Robert Reyburn was recently relieved from charge of the Freedmen's hospital, and Dr. charge of the Freedmen's hospital, and Dr. Gideon S. Palmer was appointed in his place. The change was made in consequence of a representation to the Interior Department, from the faculty of Howard university, that the medical college considered that it was necessary to the welfare of that university that the Freedmen's hospital, which is located in the same grounds as the college, should have the opportunity to hold their clenics in their hospital. Dr. Palmer is a surgeon of considerable eminence, and was selected by Mr. Lincoln to take charge of the celebrated Lincoln hospital during the war. He is the surgeon who amputated the arm of General O. O. Howard, when that officer was so severely wounded at Chancellorsville.

An Important Patent Case. Yesterday, before the Commissioner of Patents, Yesterday, before the Commissioner of Patents, the question of the right of certain parties to use the names of the United States in scire Jaccies proceedings to test the validity of the Woodbury patent for the manufacture of planing machines was under discussion. L. Geold and others who attack the patent charge that fraud was resorted to in obtaining it. Millions of dollars are involved in the controversy, and the decision of this question will be widespread in its effects, as these machines are in almost universal use and under control of one company. General S. A. Duncan, of New York; Curtis & Whittier, of Beston; and R. M. Curwine & Son, of Washington, appear for the company, and Charles B. Collier and John T. Drew, of Philadelphia, for Gould and others.

Whisky Frauds.

There is no rest for the weeked whisky distillers, and the authorities of the Treasury Department continue to make seizuses, and in many instances Government officials are found to be implicated. Yesterday the Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram from St. Louis announcing the seizure by revenue officers of large winegar factories with complete distilling apparatus in operation. A telegram from Oblicage says that Gauger John W. Hood has been arrested and held in \$5,000 ball, charged with conspiring with a whisky firm to defraud the Government. Supervisor Powell, at Cincinnat, telegraphs that he has seized the distilleries of Howe & Hubbell and Amann & Co. Two gaugers are implicated, and they will be dismissed from the service. Several gaugers and storekeepers were dismissed yesterday. The last includes Geo. J. Jannings, Wm. C. Williams and Charles H. Davis, in the First Ohio district, and M. C. Mullen in the First Illinois district.

Postal Pouch Service.

Postal Pouch Service.

The Post Office Department is anxious to arrange for an early dispatch mail from New York which shall leave that city at precisely 4 o'clock and arrive at Philadelphia at 7 a.m., and the general superintendent, Mr. Bangs, has been in correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the subject. The railroad authorities are willing to make such a special arrangement if the Gevernment will pay for the service. The Department now has the matter under consideration. This dispatch from New York would connect with all mail trains out of Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington, supplying an immense number of people and a large section of country, and accommodating important business interests by an earlier delivery than has ever been furnished hereofore. The Department does not ask that a postal car be furnished, but only facilities for forwarding of mail in pouches. It is highly desirable that the negotiations may result successfully.

Court of Alabama Claims.

This court met pursuant to adjournment. The case upon the calendar, assigned in its order for the day, No. 80, (supply class.) Shwing, of Boston, vs. The United States, for the loss of the ship Express, was submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Chas Beaman, jr., for the complainants, and Hon. Jno. A. J. Creswell for the Government.

Case No. 87, Martins N. Williams vs. The United States, for loss of personal effects on board the Alabams, was submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel. Frank W. Hacket for complainant; Hon. Jno. A. J. Creswell for the Government.

Case No. 137, (grouped with 87,) Chas. W. Johnson vs. The United States, was submitted upon the testimony. Same counsel.

Ceunsel for the United States gave notice that on to-day (Wednesday) be should move for the fixing by the court of a certain day to argue pending demurrers.

The calendar will be resumed to-day, (Wednesday,) commencing at case No. 88, Asjourned.

United States Goast Survey. This court met pursuant to adjournment. The

United States Coast Survey, United States Sonat Survey.

The following notice to mariners relating to a sunken rock off Cape Mendocino, California, has been promulgated from the Coast Survey Bureau: Mr. Gersbem Bradford, assistant, United States Coast Survey, reperts the discovery inside of Blunt's Reef, off Cape Mendocino, California, of a sunken rock with six feet on it at mean low water. There is no kelp about, and its summit is only from two to three feet in diameter, the soundings almost instantaneously deepening to pine and fifteen fathoms on all sides. This rock

lies one and seven-tenths miles S. W. % W. from the light-house on Cape Mendoeine. The ranges are: the centre of southern slope of Sugar-leaf Rock, (half-way between summit and base,) on with the light-house, and the point of land at Centreville showing half-way between a small rock inside of False-Cape Rock and the point of land at False Cape, which latter is an with the outer edge of woods on point of land at Centreville. The character of this danger, with others already established and the possibility that more may exist, renders the navigation between Hunt's Reef and Cape Mendoeine extremely hazardous, and should not be attempted unless in charge of a skillful local pilot. Vessels bound around Cape Mendoeine should pats two miles to the westward of Blunt's Reef. The dangers of Cape Mendoeine are characteristic of several points on the ceasts of Cabifornia and Oregon, and until inli sovveys are made and sailing directions are given, vessels should not attempt a passage inside of outlying rocks, and should give these latter a good berth.

Carline P. Patterson.

Treasury Regulations and Decisions. Upon application of sundry business men at Detroit and the recommendation of the collector of that port, the Sccretary of the Treasury, by virtue of the power conferred by section five of the act of July 28, 1866, (R. S., 300a), directs that the ports of Port Huron and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and Duinth, in the State of Michigan, and Duinth, in the State of Michigan, and Duinth, in the State of Michigan, and pointh, in the State of Michigan, and pointh, but he same are hereby, designated as peris at which combined entries for irransportation and exportation may be made of goods arriving at those ports and destined for Vistoria, Vanocuver's Island, vis San Francisco, under the forms and conditions specified in chapter five of the customs regulations of 1374, with this modification, however: That in connection with such entries such examination and appraisment of all packages of goods to fallpped shall be TRANSPORTATION FOR EXPORTATION. this modification, however: That in connection with such entries such examination and appraisment of all packages of goods so shipped shall be had as will ensure an accurate identification of their contents, and afford a proper basis for fixing the penalties of the transportation and export bonds. These precautions are deemed necessary on account of the impracticability of transporting such goods from either of the above named ports of departure to San Francisco, in scaled cars, without removing seals and breaking bulk.

EXPORTING IN SOND FOR ENIMPORTATION.

without removing seals and breaking bulk.

EXPORTING IN BOND FOR ERHIPORTATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1878.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo is received, transmitting a communication dated the 18th ultimo, from Special Agent Kimball, in relation to the right of importers to export goods in bond for the purpose of reimporting them, and thus to avail themselves of reduction of duties. The question involved was referred to the United States Attorney General, who, on the 5th instance of the Green of the United States Attorney General, who, on the 5th instance of the United States Attorney General, who, on the 5th instance of the Green of the United States Attorney General, who, on the 5th instance of the Green of EXPORTING IN BOND FOR BRIMPORTATION.

AMENDED CENTENNIAL REGULATIONS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1875.

TREADER: TO COllectors of Contours:
Article 4 of "Regulations governing the free reportation of goods for the International Exhibition of the International Article 4 of "Regulations governing the free importation of goods for the International Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at Philadelphia," (Printed Decisions 2192,) is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

Fourth. All goods arriving so marked and represented will, without examination, be forwarded from the port of arrival by bonded line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be delivered

In response to an application for the free entry of certain i struments imported by Prof. Francis G. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, for use in fils lectures before the students of the said institution, the Department holds that the ownership of the articles specified in the free list as exempt from duty when imported for institutions of this character must be vested in the institutions as such, and although the instruments in question appear to be intended for use in connection with the objects of the institution, yet, as they are admittedly the private property of Prof. Smith, they are not, according to the construction of the law which has heretofore governed the Department, entitled to free entry. The application is therefore necessarily dealed.

BLACK HILLS COUNTRY. Memorial of Governor Pennington, Delegat;

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1875.
To the Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.:
Sin: We, the undersigned, authorized representatives of the people of the Territory of Daketa, and commissioned by them to visit Washington and confer with you and others in authority ington and conter with you and others in authority concerning negotiations with chiefs of the Sioux Indian tribe for the extinguishment of the Indian title to that portion of what is known as the Hiack Hills country, within our Territory, respectfully represent that we believe, as do the people of Dakota and the Northwest generally, that there are gold and other valuable minerals in the Hiack Hills. Whether in large or small amounts we do not undertake to say, but certainly enough has been discovered, especially as to gold, as to warrant the very general impression that prevails throughout the country that it exists in paying quantities, and also to warrant a respectful appeal to the Government to use all honorable and the most expeditions means to modify the treaty of 1868-790, and extinguish the Indian title to so much of the Hack Hills as is supposed to abound in mineral wealth.

After the excitement cansed by the reported discoveries of gold by parties accompanying the expedition of Gen. Custar last summer, nothing will satify the people of the country but the actual extinguishment of the Indian title to the Hlack Hills, and the opening up of right of way thereto from all available directions, so that all who desire to do so may go in and examine, prospect and decide for themselves as to the existence of mineral wealth, and the adapability for pastoral pursuits and agricultural of the now immous country. While we have no desire in this connection to ask for any exclusive privileges, or to advertise our own Territory, or to redect upon or decry other sections, it must be remembered that nearly, if not quite all, the mineral discovaries that have been found in that portion embraced in the Territory of Dakota, and mainly in the wiching of Harney's Peak; hence the pople of Dakota not only respectfully up that the mineral discovaries that have been found in that portion embraced in the remained and interest of the Missouri river, many of whom intend as soon as they can do so I awfully, to penetrate the mysteries

make and ratity treaties, we have the honor to re make and ratity treaties, we have the honor to re main sir, your obedient sorvants, JOHN L. PENSINSTON, Governor Dakota Territory, Justanasan P. Kidden, Delegate Dakota Territory, Wm. H. H. BEADLE. BUNKER HILL.

South Carolina Will be There. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25 .- A detachment of

Honron, May 25, -Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of Mabel Young, was arraigned to-day. murderer of Mabel Young, was arraigned to-day. The person who passed Warren-street church about the hour of the murder identified Piper as the man he saw clambering from the beltry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The prisoner confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but maintains his innocesses.

CENTENNIAL EXCURSION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MONUMENT PUND.

AN EVENING TRIP ON THE POTOMAC.

GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

AN ENTERTAINING AND SOCIAL EVENT. Remarks by Ex-Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, and Br. C. C. Cox, of This

City-An Appropriate Poem by Mrs. Mary E. Nealy Read-The Stop at Glyment-The Indians Among the Passengers.

prative Monument Association in conjunction with the Centennial Club, of this city, gave an ment fund. The rain during the afternoon de terred many who had been expected from attend-ing, fucluding the President and his family. These who did attend embraced the representatives of the leading families of the city, and the event proved a most enjoyable one. Among others present were a delegation of the Indians now in this city, who remained during the trip interested participants, they contributing their share to the pleasure by dancing a war dance and inging some of their peculiar songs.

At 6:15 o'clock the boat left her moorings and

Marine band. As she neared Mount Vernon the guests assembled on the aft deck, and EX-MAYOR POX. of Philadelphia, made a brief address, thanking the ladies for the interest they had manifested in sehalf of this work, and gave assurance that i that such mighty work in the hands of fair weman at the harvest-time would bring forth a rich
reward. He believed the undertaking would
prova a success, and felt on the accomplishment
of the mighty undertaking that the woman of the
District would receive their due share of praise.
The sommittee of the Centennial felt a price in
the affort of the ladies of the District, and they
looked forward with much interest in the great
work they had begon. He concluded his remarks
by thanking the ladies of the association for the
interest they had manifested in this direction,
and gave them to understand that all they were
doing was duly recorded at headquarters.
Dr. C. C. Cox, president of the Board of Health,
was introduced and made the following remarks:

REMARKS OF DR. COX. that such mighty work in the hands of fair we-

REMARKS OF DR. COX.

REMARKS OF DR. COX.

Ladies and gentlemen: The task assigned me on this occasion is by ne means an ungrateful one, inasmech as it has been imposed by the fair representative of the National Commemorative Monument Association, who, it will be conceded, have a perfectright to command, and to obey whose behests must be regarded both a singular privilege and rare pleasure.

The gratification experienced in approaching the performance of this syreachle duty is enhanced by the opportunity it offers of presenting the poetical tribute of one whose name is fast becoming a household word among us, and whose asknowledged literary excellence is only equaled by her true womanly character, gentle, unassuming temper and graceful bearing.

p. Possessed offs strange, eventual history, checkered with sunlight and storm shadows, we are about to celebrate in the face of the world, our sun advanced to its meridian, in the full biase of successful experiment, the one hundrodth anniversary of the astion's birth. The event will be justly asteemed among the most memorable in human awards. justly esteemed among the most memorable in human annals. The bright eyes of youth will grow brighter at its coming; young men and

grow brighter at its coming; young men and maidene rejoice together; and tottering age, in the fullness of its glorious realization, exclaims: "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy errant depart."

To signalize this unspeakably grand occasion the laddle of the land have resolved to raise a menument in old Independence square which shall proclaim to future ages the unshazen loyalty of the American citizen, illustrate undying devotion to the principles of liberty, and, more than all, and better than all, an unbroken Union, not only of geographical sections, but of true

than all, and better than all, an unbroken Union, not only of geographical sections, but of true

Frantor Hearts morth and sours.

East and West. This shaft, as I have said, is proposed to be reared by the efforts of American ladies. And to whom could this labor of love and pairiotism be more properly surrendered than to the educated and refined mothers and daughters of American? In every page of the world's history-from the mother of Coriolanus, who saved Reime after all others' means had falled and hope had well nigh become extinct, to Harbara Frietchie, whose patriotic earnestness and courage forced the respect of the bravest and manifest of her country's foes-genuine, unadulterated patriotism has ever animated and thrilled the femple breast. To these hands and hearts, therefore, this great work is properly committed, and I but each ofte universal prayer when I say God speed the consummation of this noble enterprise!

On this richly freighted steamer, under these baimy summer skies, almost within the sacred shadows of Mount Vernon, let us thank Heaven that in our day and country, at least, woman is the peer of man, participating with him equally in all the glorious achievements of a peaceful ers; that now and here her influence, left and schnowledged, is expanding daily into wider and sublimer spheres of usefulness.

I will not longer detain you from the special attraction of the evening, but proceed to read the beautiful and appropriate poem expressly prepared for this occasion by our own gitted poetess, sirs, Mary A. Nealy.

THE POEM.

The great Centennial of our land
Approaches nearer yet, and nearer;
The day to every patriot grand,
With golden memories growing dearer.

Rich memories of each noble soul Who broke our country's tightening band, And set the belie of Freedom ringing To music which through all the land The Century's children have been singing.

And then, as now, in all these years, With strong endurance, more than human, Binding all wounds. drying all tars. Ever was found Man's hipmate—Woman, And now, to rear you votive shaft She lends her aid, her smiles, her beauty, And leads, with all her witching craft, These noble men to do their duty, It seems a voyage almost divine,
These noble men, these patriot daughters,
Passing Mount Vernon's sacred shrine,
Upon Potomac's gloaming waters,

Ah, like the Argonauts of old, Whose voyage is told in ancient story, May we but find the fleece of gold To help us near that shaft of glory. A sheft to point to sun and star, Down through the century's opening vistas: A tokes to the lands afar Of union, where our brothers, sisters,

Enwreath our homes with garlands rare, Of pure respect and strong affection; Building for all a goiden stair, On which to climb up toward perfection. O, woman of the ages past, Crushed in each noble, true endeavor; Ours is the day when she at last May lift her soel in hope forever. To reach the true, the good, the high, Not in life's noise, and din, and rattle; But where true genius lights the eye. And mind with noble mind may battle.

She touches with her colors bright, The canvas, till it mimics nature; She carves the marble, pure and whit And forms the ideal's fairest feature She tipsher pen with gems of light, Till all admire her lines of beauty; She pierces through the clouds of nigh And points to man his highest duty. And, O, when grief and sorrow come; When his strong frame with pain doth languish She sheds her light around his home, And soothes his care and heals his auguish.

And in his patriotic sims, And in each bigh and true endeavor, Her sympathetic heart inflame: His own, and keeps it firm forever. Back through the dark and vanished years We see her deads of high devotion:

Sending her dearest ones away To face the cannon's flery danger, When dark dissension's fearful day Made friend and brother foo and stranger. From her who lit the faming darf
To burn her home before the foeman,
To Barbara Fritchis—brave old heart!
All men admire our strong, true women; Who, through the century's casseless flow, As pakelotic wives and mothers, Were wise to circumvent the foe, And strong to belp their friends and brothers

But why these weak, vain words prolong? The silvery stream rolls on inglery; The soft waves chant a sweeter song: The soft winds tell a fairer story. And so, goed night! To nature's voice We'll hearken for a music aweeter. Which blds th' enraptured sense rejoice. And makes our evening time completer

And may the Cycles as they roll To meet the next great Century Of this bright eve; each honored friend; And all the pleasant chords that bind us Until our awas and moone shall end, And earthly socrows fall behind us.

The remarks of Dr. Cox, as well as the poem, were received with much appreciation, and at the conclusion of the delivery of both the Doctor was he recipient of many hearty compatulations.

Ex. Mayor Fox again returned thanks to the addes. REACTED GLYMOST, where the party landed and proceeded to the pavilien. The Marine band occupied the music stand, and discoursed music, and danging began

up the aisle of the hall dressed in old-time cos-

up the aisle of the hall, dressed in old-time costumes, the rear being brought up by Patriarch Schutt and his six little Schutters, ranging from two years old to eleven. The appearance of the company produced great senation, and called fourth rounds of applause from the audience. No small degree of skill and ingenuity was manifest in the variety and styler of the costumes. To particularise would occupy too much space, so we forbear. The good old songs our fathers used to sing were rendered with all the old-fashioned "Smirit and understanding." The programme was we torbean. The good oid songs our lathers used to sing were rendered with all the old-fashioned "apirit and understanding." The programme was varied, comprising devotional hymns, secular music, and comic songs. Among the sacred pieces which were rendered with fine effect were "Denmark Coronation," "Sound the Loud Trinbrel," and "Easter Anthem," the duet of which, as sung by Mr. Z. H. Seiffert and Mrs. T. S. Chappell, of Battimore, favored us in her most charming style with "Star of Love," "Edinboro' Town," "Coming Thro' the Rye," &c. In compass of voice and roundness of tone, Mrs. C. approximates very nearly to if she does not equal some who occupy exalted places in the musical world. Mrs. Fisher "Style of rendering "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" and "Kathleen Mavourneen' was most charming.

very hearly to it and such at the musical world. Mirs. Fisher "style of rendering "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" and "Kathleen Mayourneen" was most charming.

The "Harvest Song" was sung as a quartette by the Sypherd family, and called forth rounds of applanae. The "Dying Christian" was sung as a quartette by Mesers. Solflert and Babcock and Mrs. Fisher and Miss Kate Febrey in a most pleasing and impressive style. Old Man Louis sung "The Gelden Wedding" with pleasing effect. Among the comic selections Prof. Messer led off with "Wax Work," which, together with "Axes to Grind," produced great merriment. Then E. F. Conkiln followed with "Love among the Rosse," and next came Messer, Harry Riddle and Sackett Duryee with choice selections. But the most novel feature of the evening was the appearance upon the platform of Patriarch Schutt and his six little ones, all dressed in eld-time costume, who, in their most peculiar and charming manner, sung "Sweet Kitry Clyde" and "Mountain Home," while the old patriarch himself favored us with the "Unfortunate Man" and the "Arkanass Traveler." We must not forget to mention the profound sensation produced by the rendering of the "Marseilles Hymn," with a heavy chorus and the full power of all the instruments, the most impressive feature of which was the bugle call, by H. J. England, and the cry, "To arms! to arms!" which nearly brought every one in the hall to their feet. In compliance with a general request the Old Folks consented to repeat the concert on Friday evening, which was done with considerable change in the programme. Prof. Geo. Walter, who presided so admirably at the organ on the first evening, was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Tyler, who not only brought along his huge bassviol, but surprised and anused the large audience by whistiling with most wonderful skill the "Mocking Bird." This novel and charming imitation added very much to the entertainment, and was so well received that it was called for the third time.

We cannot forget the modest cheerfainess with which se

amounted to \$110. Two or three facts were most clearly demonstrated to our misds. The first is, that Father J. C. Brown displayed superior skill in the role of musical director. Second, that the amateur eingers and musicians of Falls Untreh and vicinity are not to be "amessed at." Third, that the high order of talent displayed by the ladies and gentlemen who generously contributed their assistance will not soon be forgotten by the lovers of song who composed the large and intelligent audience at the first grand mexical entertainment given by the Uld Folks.

Vide. mounted to \$110. Two or three facts w

Attention is called to the fact that a concert and entertainment is to be given at Uhrist church chapel southeast, on Thursday, the 27th of May, Go and hear Mr. Tweedale, Miss Hosor May. Go and hear Mr. Tweedale, Miss Hos-mer, Miss Swallow, Theo, Miller, Mr. Hays, Clendening, Palmoni, Sousa and other brilliant performers. Last, but not least, Signor Kangos-tine makes his first appearance in Washingtoo in his laughable impersonations of Italian opera and piano and violin burlesques. A detachment of the Marine Band will give some fine selec-tions.

The elegance and comfort of the Comique Sumcan be enjoyed in the fresh breezes of the South and East, and at the same time one's beer can be "sipped" with pleasure. Fanny Davesport, the best-voiced vocalist on the variety stage, introduces her Scotch ballads with the effects.

The Avenue Theatre. The patronage at the Avenue theatre this week is exceedingly good, and the theatre merits it by affording an excellent variety performance. Its stage has many attractive ladies and talented actors.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Pimlico races will begin at Baltimore today.

A Hack Hills expedition meeting was held last night in Philadelphia.

The detaleation of Jackson, at Boston, aggregates \$700,000. He is believed to be in Europe. The 199th annual session of the New Jersey Medical Society is being held at Atlantic City, N. J. Jay Cooke's country seat, "Ogonts," was of-fered for sale in Philadelphia yesterday at \$1,000,000, and ran down to \$500,000, when it was withdrawn without a bid.

fered for sale in Philadelphia yesterday at \$1,000,000, and ran down to \$300,000, when it was withdrawn without a bid.

New York, May 25.—The United States district attorney has attached all the real estate owned by Lawrence, the silk amugaler, in this city. The property is valued at \$125,000.

Mayor Varsant, of Baltimore, has sent a message to the Oilty Conneil, vetoing the ordinance recently passed appropriating \$6,000 for partial payment of expenses of the 5th regiment to the Bunker Hill Centennial.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—Justice Bradley, of the United States Court, and District Judge Erskine, refused to enjoin the sale of the Macou and Branswick railroad, or to appoint a receiver, as petitioned for by John P. Branch, of Virginia.

Yankton, Dak., May 28.—Oharles E. Sales, the refractory member of Whatton's Black Hills party, who refuses to sign the parole, had a hearing before a United States commissioner to-day, having been turned over by the unitary to the civil authorities. His case will be decided to-day.

New York, May 28.—A fire to-day at Nos. 160 and 162 Crosby street caused a loss of about \$15,000 to Alionso & Co., mann facturers of stifficial flowers, and \$10,000 to Demorest & Co., carriage depository. Other parties sustained small losses. Building damaged to amount of \$5,000.

St. Louis, May 28.—The post mories examina; tion of horses that have died of diseases prevailing here, made by a number of prominent physicians and veterinary surgeons, shows conclusively that the disease is cerebro spinal meningitis. The malady is not spreading much, and yields quite readily to treatment.

New Orleans, May 25.—A camp of Austrian shermen on Baratitis bay was attacked by two hundred residents and destroyed, and the Austrians threatened with violence. A delegation of the Austrians called on Gov. Kellogg for protection. An officer has been sent down to investigate the affair.

Whitley, Ohr T. May 28.—The Odd Fellows held a grand celebration here yesterday. The

gate the affair.

WHITLEY, URT., May 25.—The Odd Fellows held a grand celebration here yesterday. The place was crowded. In the morning the addresses were delivered, including one by Schuyler Colfax. In the afternoon a procession of Udd Fellows took place, and the oration of the day was delivered by Mr. Colfax. The festivities closed with a ball in the evening.

Record of Crime. Record of Grime.

Mrs. Brinkley, who was shot by Berth, in Philadelphia, died last night.

A noted thier, calling himself Philiy, was arrested in Philadelphia last night, charged with robbing two banks of \$4,500, and the county tressury at Reading last fall.

O. P. Franklin, of the firm of Wilcox & Co., New York, was arrested by Detective Rilay, of New York, who also recovered a large quantity of stolas goods.

PERSONAL. Monseigneur Planier, bishop of Nismes, France, is dead. Lieut. Campbell, of the 226 infantry, U. S. A., stationed at New Orleans, is at the Ebbltt. A dispatch from Rome pronounces the London Standard's report that the Pope was seriously ill

unfounded.

Hon. John Vail, formerly member of Congress and consul at Glasgow, died at Morristown, N. J., on Sunday.

John J. Thompson, a member of the firm of I. P. Morris & Co., machinists, of Baltimore, died yesterday morning.

Miss Madgie Dent, who has been spending the spring season at New Orleans, is at the Executive Manaion. Her numerous friends at the National Capital have given her large and pleasant receptions previous to her departure for New England. She visited among her Georgetown Friends yesterday, among whom were Miss Ohipman, the families of Admiral Radford, Capt. Nicholsen, Gyv. Ogeke, the Coyles, etc.